

Terms.

The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1 75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING, done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment—“COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE” on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dr. James Cross,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN, thankful for public patronage heretofore extended to him, informs his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity. “Eclectic” means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest, and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from time to time and seconded by the leaders of the able Eclectic Practitioners, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, the blue pill, blood letting, &c.

Office in the east end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Weller.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28, 1863. 3m.

Dr. J. W. C. O’Neal’s

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 30, 1863. 11m.

Dr. Wm. Taylor

Inform the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for his patrons, he begs to receive a share of future patronage.

[Sept. 29, 1863. 11m.]

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

At his office one door west of the ~~Methodist~~ ^{Methodist} Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, opposite Pickering’s, we remaine wishing to have our friends of the Dispensary and Hospital fully invited to our services. Dr. Harmer, Dr. C. P. Keath, Dr. D. Rev. H. B. Beazley, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Dr. M. S. Stever.

Gettysburg, April 1, 1864.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW will promptly attend to all collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fairmont and Main streets, near Farney’s drug store, and newly opened Danner & Ziegler’s store.

Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 3, 1863.]

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language at the same place in South Baltimore street, near Farney’s drug store, and newly opened Danner & Ziegler’s store.

Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 3, 1863.]

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Particular Attorney, a true & exact collector of Payments, and a Broker, Office in the S. E. corner of the Hospital, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 3, 1863.]

D. McConughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, office one door west of Buehler’s drug and book store, Chambersburg street, Lawyer and Notary, Office in Adams county, shows the following amount of Collateral Inheritance Tax received during the year ending Dec. 1, 1863, from the personal representatives of the following named decedents:

By H. J. STAHL.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

“TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.”

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

NO.

46th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEB. 22, 1864.

Public Sale.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of FEBRUARY inst., the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Cumberland township, Adams county, on the Ennismont road, 21 miles from Gettysburg, the following personal property from HORSES, Cows, Young Cattle, Sheep, Two-horse Wagons, Horses, Grand Plough, Hoes, Hoes, Saws, Axes, Ploughs, Grist-mill, Box, with other farming implements. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention. A good Four-horse Wagon, nearly new.

For Sale to commence at 10 o’clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

PHILIP SNYDER.

George Epley, Auctioneer.

Feb. 15, 1864. 1s.

Register’s Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and Testators, and executors, that the Administration of the above-mentioned property will be presented to the Orphan’s Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on TUESDAY, the 23d of FEBRUARY, 1864, at 10 o’clock. A. M. viz.

5. The first account of James H. Marshall and James Marshall, Administrators of the estate of Thomas A. Marshall, deceased.

6. The first and final account of Samuel Darrow, Administrator of Jacob Peterhoff, deceased.

7. The first account of Samuel Brown, Administrator of George Null, late of Hutton town, deceased.

8. The first and final account of Peter Sall, Gardiner of Smith, Sall, & Sall, with Sall and Sall Sall. (the latter being deceased), who were minors, children of John Sall and Lydia Sall (the latter being deceased), of Spurk county, Ohio.

9. The first account of Samuel Durhur, Esq., Administrator of Samuel Swope, deceased.

10. The first and final account of John Plank, Administrator of Sarah Plank, deceased.

11. The first and final account of James Davis, Administrator of the estate of William Mead, late of Huntington township, deceased.

12. The account of Frederick Dijeh, Esq., Executor of Samuel Bear, deceased.

13. The first and final account of David Schriver, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Gallagher, deceased.

14. First account of Hon. Joel B. Danner, Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Creston.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.

Register’s Office, Gettysburg, Pa.

Jan. 25, 1864. 1s.

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

THE account of C. X. MARTIN, Esq., Register and Recorder of Adams county, shows the following amount of Collateral Inheritance Tax received during the year ending Dec. 1, 1863, from the personal representatives of the following named decedents:

Leigh Lerew, \$5 29
Magdalene Monfort, \$5 57
Alice Miller, 1 1
Wm. Orr, 8 12
Aphrothi Poerson, 42 03
Amucka Keel, 50
Susanna Little, 5 10
Catharine Miller, 8 00
Nancy Walker, 41 04

Register 5 per cent. for Collection, \$10 10

Balance, \$146 30

The subscriber, appointed by the Court to audit the public offices, certifies that the above is correct.

J. C. NEELY, Auditor.

Feb. 1, 1864. 4s.

Portable Printing Offices.

FOR Merchants, Druggists, and all business and professional men who wish to do their own printing, neatly and cheaply. Adapted to the printing of handbills, billheads, labels, cards and stationery, &c. Each office equipped for 10 years old to work them smoothly. Creavers, &c., sent free. Specimens of Type, Cut, &c., 6 cents.

Address, ADAMS’ PRESS CO., 31 Park Row, N. Y., and 25 Lincoln street, Boston, Mass.

January 25, 1864. 1s.

Something for Everybody

THE B. R. HORNER’S DRUG & VARIETY STORE, just opened a fine assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Fancy Dry Goods, Confectionery, Groceries, &c.

Address, B. R. HORNER’S, 31 Park Row, N. Y., and 25 Lincoln street, Boston, Mass.

January 25, 1864. 1s.

Removals.

THE B. R. HORNER’S DRUG & VARIETY STORE, being the authorized person to whom the public can turn for every kind of medical advice, and the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness, terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN, Keeper of the Cemetery.

March 12, ‘60.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER’S CELEBRATED RHUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining states, are using it with great facility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER; Wholesale and Retail. Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dyes, &c., botched Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c. Dr. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for “H. L. Miller’s” Cologne and Rheumatic Mixture. [Jan. 3, 1861.]

The Grocery Store

THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand “on the Hill,” in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly a well-stocked store of GROCERIES, COFFEE, SUGARS, of all kinds, TOBACCO, FISH, OILS, &c. Earthware of all kinds, FRUITS, OILS, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FRESH of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.

Feb. 23, 1863. 1s.

NUMBER ONE PICKLES, a large lot received from the city, in prime order, at KALBFLEISCH’S.

IF YOU WANT GOOD ALE, PORTER

Brown Stout, Scotch Ale, and Wines, call at CHRISMER’S.

North-east corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 7, 1863.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER’S New Drug Store.

LETTER IV.

To all Unconditional Union Men in the United States.

We now have in detail an outline of the new State governments upon the plan presented by the President, A third and perhaps half of the States of Louisiana is in session of the Union forces commanded by General BIRCH. By the 1st of the President, that general, instead of employing himself in getting up new civil institutions, has busied himself again by agents elected by them in getting up new civil institutions. He has issued a proclamation of which the following extract contains the essential parts, viz:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, January 11, 1864.

To the People of Louisiana:

In pursuance of authority vested in me by the President of the United States, and upon consultation with many representa-

tives men of different interests, being fully

The Muse.

WAITING.

She had gazed from the window long,
Down the dim and crowded street;
She had listened with ear down-bent
To the tread of the passing feet.

She had watched the last flush die out
From the cold gray winter sky,
And the first pale star looked suddenly down;

She had greeted it with a sigh.

Light a flash in the street below
The lampighter sped along;

And, solemnly faint and low,

Came the notes of an old street song.

They were singing a well known lay

She had often sung to him,

Long ago, in the country home;

And her eyes with tears grew dim.

But she turned from the window way,

And glanced round the home-like room;

Tears, tears, must not grieve him, oh, foolish

heart!

I know that he soon will come.

And so woman-like, with a half-breathed sigh,

She shut out the dreary night,

Draws close the curtains, and tends the fire,

Till the little room glows with light.

She is kneeling before the hearth,

Little wife, with an anxious face;

For the weary thought comes back again,

And the light of the fire dies away.

She is kneeling before the hearth,

Little wife, with an anxious face;

For the weary thought comes back again,

And the light of the fire dies away.

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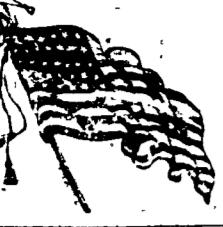
For the weary thought comes back again,

And the light of the fire dies away.

She is kneeling before the hearth,</

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



E. J. STANLEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GRENTYBURN, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1863.

DAMAGES TO THE BORDER COUNTIES.

We never believed that the Abolitionists were sincere in their advocacy of the payment of damages to the people of the border counties for losses sustained by rebel raids and invasions. In this view we had confirmation by the action of that party in the Legislature last winter, when the bill to pay the Stuart raid claims by the State, (the State to settle the same with the National Government,) was under consideration.

Instead of giving us a fair and square measure on the subject, a bill calculated only to delay payment was passed.

But additional proof of this insincerity was furnished in the House on Wednesday week. On the Monday previous, Mr. Sharpe introduced a supplement to the act of 22d April, 1862, providing for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from losses by the rebel invasion in June last, and moved that the bill and the whole subject matter be referred to a select committee of five. On Wednesday, however, the following preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Kelly, Ab., of Washington:

Whereas, There is reason to believe that the rebel invasions of Pennsylvania were, in a great measure, brought about through the connivance and by the encouragement of the agents of the State of Virginia; and whereas, Claims for damages done during the invasions are now being presented to this Legislature; therefore,

Resolved, That the select committee to whom are referred all matters in relation to claims arising out of alleged losses from the rebel raids of 1862 and 1863, be instructed to report a part of their bill—if they report a bill—a clause requiring the parties presenting claims to furnish positive proofs of their liability.

The first preamble contains an imputation upon the loyalty of the citizens of the border counties, at once so foul and base that it must challenge the indignation of all our people, of whatever political party. We scornfully hurl back the charge that "the rebel invasions of Pennsylvania were brought about through the connivance and by the encouragement of disloyal persons in our own State." As Mr. Sharpe well observed in his eloquent defense of the people of Franklin county, "It is contrary to the instincts of human nature, it is opposed to all human reason, to suppose that any man would make such a fool of himself as to invite into the peaceful home where he lived a band of vandals, who would lay waste and destroy not only his own property, but the property of all his neighbors."

But the resolution provides that parties presenting claims for damages must "furnish positive proof of their loyalty." How is this "positive proof" to be obtained? Is a test oath to be administered? Must everybody take the oath? Mr. Lincoln has prescribed for the rebels—swear to support the confederation, the emancipation proclamation, or any other unconstitutional proclamation the President, in his infinite wisdom, may see fit to issue? This oath is now the great test of "loyalty" in the eyes of the party in power. They stigmatize the whole Democratic party as "disloyal," and as a matter of course every Democrat who presents his claim for damages must take this oath, or present other "positive proof" of his "loyalty." In the good old times that have gone by, every man was presumed innocent until he was proved guilty; but under the new regime the citizens of the border counties are all to be considered guilty of treason, unless they purge themselves of the charge by "positive proof," before a partisan commission. And what justice can be expected from such a commission as this, with full authority to decide upon the "loyalty" or "disloyalty" of their fellow citizens? Truly these are strange and startling times in which we live!

The object of this resolution is two-fold: First, to give some coloring to the charge of disloyalty which has been for the last three years made indiscriminately against the whole Democratic party; and secondly, indirectly to kill the bill.

In the language of the Chambersburg Spy, "it is high time, that this malignant partisan malvolence had run itself out."

The Democratic party has borne these insults and imputations until forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue."

The subject was again discussed on Thursday, but the House adjourned without coming to a vote.

Gen. Fremont a Candidate.—A Washington letter says: There is real consternation among the Lincolnes here at the announcement by General Fremont's friends that the latter will certainly run if "Old Abe" is nominated. They feel very bitter toward the President for his conduct to the Pathfinder. The latter avows his determination to help elect a Democrat rather than see "Old Abe" occupy the White House for a second term.

The Supreme Court of the United States has refused an application for a writ of certiorari in Vandalin's case, on the ground that they have no authority to review in the mode proposed, the proceedings of a military commission.

Another National Cemetery.—The work on the soldiers' cemetery at Chattanooga is going rapidly forward. The ground has been laid out, cleared of brush, trees and stumps, and the work of ornamenting it has commenced.

An Appalling Fact.—General Meade, in his speech at Philadelphia, stated as a statistical fact, that since March 1, 1861, when the army of the Potomac left its lines in front of Washington, not less than one hundred thousand men have been killed, and wounded.

WORDS OF CHEER.

With the whole power of the Administration arrayed against us, with the money in the treasury made to flow like water, the Democratic party will have a gigantic task in the next Presidential election. And yet, if we do not carry that election, we will almost deserve to fail, for never has there been an Administration so corrupt as the present one, or the corruptions and imbecility of which could be so easily exposed.

The above is from the *Chicago Times*, and we copy it to adopt it. Success is within the grasp of the Democratic party. If they do not obtain it, it will be their own fault. A clear, distinct enunciation of the Constitutional principles of their party, and a courage that will not shrink from their maintenance before the people, through the press, and at the ballot box, will assure us a glorious victory in November. Courage, friends. The reign of bloodshed, of corruption, of despotism, is drawing to a close.

Forney's Press says: It is too late to attempt to stand upon a vague sentiment of abstract Unionism.

We decidedly disapprove of a tumorous policy in the coming Presidential election, or of any attempt to deny that Unionism and Abolitionism are one inseparable issue.

But would we change the Presidential issue from that of *Union* to that of *Abolition*—adopting such an amendment as Mr. Sumner has proposed? No. We have already endeavored to show that Union and Abolition are identical. More than this, is not the Union party known throughout the world to be thoroughly abolitionize?

We are glad of this revelation, says the *Arc.* We do not believe that all the base influences of this war have as yet had the effect of making such doctrine acceptable to the people; and we accept the issue thus tendered to the Democratic party, without fear of the result. It was only by pretending that what is now allowed to be true, was false, that the Republicans ever gained any foothold in the State of Pennsylvania.

Now, when there can be no mistake and no denial of their purposes, their life will be a short one. Our people have been deceived by the connivance and by the encouragement of the agents of the State of Virginia. And whereas, Claims for damages done during the invasions are now being presented to this Legislature; therefore,

Mild Indictment.—The Albany Statesman, an ultra and bitter Republican paper, finds some fault with the administration of its party at Washington. This fault it expresses in the following energetic terms:

"A pack of sharks, hungry, villainous and incorrigible, have fastened upon the public treasury and depleted it at the rate of millions monthly; the patronage of the Federal Government has been bestowed upon those with whom the electors, if allowed an exercise of choice, would have absolutely refused all dealings, until high places of distinction held by known and convicted criminals, and men driven fast horses and live in free-stone houses purchased with United States greenbacks, who ought to be pegging shoes in State prisons?" We know some people who are actually such "opportune" to believe that an administration guilty of such acts is not worthy of public confidence.

A Brooklyn Shepherd.—A Brooklyn shepherd has come to grief for slandering one of his most attractive sheep, and it is asserted with horrible boldness that he has frequented saloons, drank sherry cobbler, sat up late, and improperly corresponded with the leader of his choir, an interesting damsel, (beloved music,) and in various ways exhibited a forgetfulness of morality which, alas! is becoming too frequent with "loyal" exponents of the gospel in some parts of New York, and, in fact, in many places in this wicked, sinful world. His organist, also, a lady, prefers against this "loyal" pastor a series of charges too painful to enumerate, while he accuses her of conduct unbecoming a female of pure inclinations. For the rest a wise mystery envelopes the affair, but devout minds are shocked by the gleeful promise of "further developments" in due season. And all this in "the city of churches!" Oh! Brooklyn, Brooklyn!

General Rosecrans has signaled his advent to power in Missouri by removing the restriction which had been imposed upon the circulation of the *Chicago Times* and other Democratic papers by his predecessors. General Curtis incensed at the exposure of his cotton specimens, prohibited the *Times* in his department, and General Schofield never had the moral courage to remove the interdict, for fear of its being used against him by the radicals. When in high favor with the administration General Rosecrans was exceedingly intolerant of Democratic papers. He would not allow them to circulate in his army. He has apparently grown wiser since then. We hope this act is an earnest of a wise and liberal administration of affairs in the Department of Missouri.

The Lincoln presidential campaign opens inauspiciously. Mr. Simeon Dredge's circular, calling upon the people to nominate Mr. Lincoln "spontaneously" on the 22d of February next, met with so fitful a response that the President's friends are supposing it, while the first of a series of great meetings which was announced to be held last night at Hope Chapel, brought together less than three hundred people, and not a single person of any recognized political standing attended it. The chief orator disengaged his real name under the alias of Smith. Decidedly, the Lincoln movement does not look so promising as it did a month since.—*World.*

Some Difference.—The Salem Advocate gives the following incident showing the difference between white men and negroes:

"Last week in the Methodist Church a collection was taken up for the runaway negroes by an agent of the 'Freedmen's Society,' amounting to twenty dollars and a half."

Two evenings afterwards, a collection for the benefit of soldiers' families and destitute white people was taken up, and we are told the magnificent sum of six dollars was raised.

The Leavenworth Conservative says, there are now at Port Gibson five hundred free negroes who have no alternative but to steal cattle from the surrounding country, or starve.

Seven thousand out of 12,000 mules have perished in one corral at Chattanooga, owing to the lack of food and proper treatment.

Mrs. Tom Thumb is a mother. Look out for a race of giants.

THE ANTI-LINCOLN MOVEMENT.

The opposition of the western Abolitionists to the re-nomination of Lincoln is cropping out more and more every day. In the east there is also manifest repugnance to his re-election, but the current does not run quite so bold and strong. Karl Roesser, a prominent Abolitionist, favorable to Chase, writes to the *St. Louis New Zeal* from Washington:

"I tell a public secret that the friends of Chase, Fremont and Butler have agreed to—on whichever of these three gentlemen is elected—the next number of votes in the E.-public will be given to him. Another secret, but which I shall not disclose, is this, that Fremont's friends insist on it that he shall run as an independent candidate against Lincoln, even though the latter be nominated by the Republican National Convention. They argue that Fremont has been treated too shamefully by the present administration to owe any consideration to Lincoln; and though a Democrat is elected thereby, they think this involves less danger, than they have always defended the Monroe doctrine."

The *Wichita Post*, in another article, calls attention to the monstrous increase in the number of office-holders, civil and military, since the outbreak of the rebellion, and asks:

"Are the people willing to intrust this terrific power into the hands of a single man? To help retain in power that old Cabinet clique of Bates, Blair and Seward. The greatest enemy of the people is always incompetence. In time of danger incompetence is even synonymous with crime and treason against the people. And in such times as the present, the people give a free hand to a foolish term of office, to a dynasty of corruption, so that they may dominate their income—intend more to make an Abolitionist's blood boil, to think of Mrs. Lincoln not only associating with sympathizers with treason, but strewing our national posies at their feet. Senator Sumner should see to this; let him introduce a hundred and fifty resolutions, full of Latin and classic quotations, and investigate this business."

Let us hope that the next Abolition Congressional session will be more serious than has been reported. The true extent of the losses has been concealed. The number of killed, wounded and captured is six thousand. Eighty-six prisoners are known to have been taken by the enemy. The utter absurdity of the entire movement becomes more apparent every day. The Confederate loss was four killed, twenty wounded and twenty-six captured. It is reported that a number of the soldiers who on Thursday night were attacked on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and robbed by passengers, were members of Federal cavalry from the Sullivan's corps. The whole number of these soldiers, it is said, did not number over thirty-eight, and that of these ten have been captured.

A gentleman has arrived at Washington from the Army of the Potomac, and reports that a Richmond paper of Thursday week announces that one hundred and nine officers (Union prisoners) had escaped from Libby prison by digging a tunnel under the street. Four of them, however, were recaptured.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe announces the safe arrival there of twenty-six of the Union officers who escaped from Libby prison, at Richmond, on the 10th inst. About twenty-five others, who escaped at the same time, were recaptured, whom was a regimental surgeon of the Sixth Massachusetts. Those other Union prisoners, who escaped from Libby prison, have also arrived at Fortress Monroe.

On the 14th inst., a skirmish occurred two miles east of Brandy Station, Va., between a scouting-party of about fifty of the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry and a number of guerrillas. Major Larmer, of the cavalry, and three of his men, were killed, one wounded, and two taken prisoners. Several of the guerrillas were either killed or wounded.

The necessity for these stringent regulations makes it evident that the "freemen" cannot be induced by mere wages to work, and that the white citizens will take no voluntary part in the proposed reconstruction. Could not a more elastic system of the same regulation be adopted than that of the reconstruction experiment?

Leaving the negro experiment aside this idea of driving citizens to the polls is a brilliant discovery in republican government, which has heretofore been supposed to rest on free political action. Men are compelled to vote, and if a re-election is to be gained, it is reported to be sufficient to entitle them to a pension, police, justice, and compensation for their services.

President Davis has issued an address to the rebel army which is full of hope and defiance.

The situation of affairs at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 9th, was unchanged. Gen. Longstreet, it was reported, had the railroad in running order to Strawberry Plains. Advice from Charleston to the 8th inst. the bombardment of the city was still suspended in small squads, to our line, and there received passes to this place. They left their horses on the 1st and 2d of this month. More are on the road, they say. They are seeking for work in this part of the country; and as laborers will be somewhat scarce, they will no doubt find employment. They all look as though they had been accustomed to labor. They appear to be much gratified that they have escaped conscription in the rebel army, and feel much relieved. There are among them a father and four sons.—*Standard.*

It is now stated that the report that Gen. Sherman had occupied Jackson is untrue. The city, which is the capital of Mississippi, is reported to be fortified with cotton bales.

It is situated forty miles east of Vicksburg, and was last summer occupied by Gen. Grant's troops for about twenty-four hours. On the departure of his forces the State House, (which cost \$500,000,) the Governor's house, penitentiary, banks, and other buildings, were burned. The city is built on a level plain, extending over a surface of half a mile square, and the war was one of the prettiest of the Southern cities.

One of the New York papers doubts with the view of creating a sensation, proclamations to be issued from the White House, that the negroes will be compelled to vote, and if a re-election is to be gained, it is reported to be sufficient to entitle them to a pension, police, justice, and compensation for their services.

Leaving the negro experiment aside this idea of driving citizens to the polls is a brilliant discovery in republican government, which has heretofore been supposed to rest on free political action.

On the 14th inst., the 2d of February, the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Mr. Jonathan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the capture of the negroes, Major Larmer, of the cavalry, and three of his men, were killed, one wounded, and two taken prisoners. The 13th is a regiment which has been in the field for about twenty-four hours.

On the 15th inst., the 1st of February, the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Mr. Jonathan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the capture of the negroes, Major Larmer, of the cavalry, and three of his men, were killed, one wounded, and two taken prisoners. The 13th is a regiment which has been in the field for about twenty-four hours.

On the 16th inst., the 2d of February, the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Mr. Jonathan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the capture of the negroes, Major Larmer, of the cavalry, and three of his men, were killed, one wounded, and two taken prisoners. The 13th is a regiment which has been in the field for about twenty-four hours.

On the 17th inst., the 3d of February, the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Mr. Jonathan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the capture of the negroes, Major Larmer, of the cavalry, and three of his men, were killed, one wounded, and two taken prisoners. The 13th is a regiment which has been in the field for about twenty-four hours.

On the 18th inst., the 4th of February, the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Mr. Jonathan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the capture of the negroes, Major Larmer, of the cavalry, and three of his men, were killed, one wounded, and two taken prisoners. The 13th is a regiment which has been in the field for about twenty-four hours.

On the 19th inst., the 5th of February, the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Mr. Jonathan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the capture of the negroes, Major Larmer, of the cavalry, and three of his men, were killed, one wounded, and two taken prisoners. The 13th is a regiment which has been in the field for about twenty-four hours.

On the 20th inst., the 6th of February, the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Mr. Jonathan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the capture of the negroes, Major Larmer, of the cavalry, and three of his men, were killed, one wounded, and two taken prisoners. The 13th is a regiment which has been in the field for about twenty-four hours.

On the 21st inst., the 7th of February, the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Mr. Jonathan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the capture of the negroes, Major Larmer, of the cavalry, and three of his men, were killed, one wounded, and two taken prisoners. The 13th is a regiment which has been in the field for about twenty-four hours.

On the 22d inst., the 8th of February, the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Mr. Jonathan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the capture of the negroes, Major Larmer, of the cavalry, and three of his men, were killed, one wounded, and two taken prisoners. The 13th is a regiment which has been in the field for about twenty-four hours.

On the 23d inst., the 9th of February, the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Mr. Jonathan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the capture of the negroes, Major Larmer, of the cavalry, and three of his men, were killed, one wounded, and two taken prisoners. The 13th is a regiment which has been in the field for about twenty-four hours.

On the 24th inst., the 10th of February, the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Mr. Jonathan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the capture of the negroes, Major Larmer, of the cavalry, and three of his men, were killed, one wounded, and two taken prisoners. The 13th is a regiment which has been in the field for about twenty-four hours.

On the 25th inst., the 11th of February, the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Mr. Jonathan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the capture of the negroes, Major Larmer, of the cavalry, and three of his men, were killed, one wounded, and two taken prisoners. The 13th is a regiment which has been in the field for about twenty-four hours.

On the 26th inst., the 12th of February, the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Mr. Jonathan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the capture of the negroes, Major Larmer, of the cavalry, and three of his men, were killed, one wounded, and two taken prisoners. The 13th is a regiment which has been in the field for about twenty-four hours.

On the 27th inst., the 13th of February, the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Mr. Jonathan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the capture of the negroes, Major Larmer, of the cavalry, and three of his men, were killed, one wounded, and two taken prisoners. The 13th is a regiment which has been in the field for about twenty-four hours.

On the 28th inst., the 14th of February, the 13th Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Mr. Jonathan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. On hearing of the capture

The COURIER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1 75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. JOS. PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wampers' Tinning Establishment—“COURIER PRINTING OFFICE” on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Dr. James Cress,

ELECTRIC PHYSICIAN, thankful for public notice, extends his courtesy to him, informs his friends, that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity. “Electric” means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest, and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanction of the practice of the ablest Electric Practitioners, and discard those more injurious, such as ammonia, arsenic, mercury, balsam, pills, blood letting, &c.

Office in the east end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Wahr.

Gettysburg, Sept. 28, 1862. 3m.

Dr. J. W. C. O’Neal’s

OFFICE and dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 30, 1862. 4m.

Dr. Wm. Taylor

informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next to the Computer Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thorough for past-livers, he begs to receive a share of future patronage.

Sept. 28, 1862. 4m.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

AS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickling’s store, where those willing to have my Dental operation performed are respectfully invited to call. Dr. Hill’s Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thorough for past-livers, he begs to receive a share of future patronage.

Gettysburg, April 11, 1862.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to C. C. and all other business entrusted to him, at his office, 111 Main street, and 111 Oliver & Ziegler stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.

Sept. 3, 1862. 4m.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, opens in the Northwest corner of Geary St., Gettysburg, Pa.

Sept. 3, 1862. 4m.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language perfectly at the latter place in South Baltimore street, near Farmer’s drug store, and nearly opposite Farmer & Ziegler stores.

Gettysburg, March 29.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, after careful attention to the practice of Persons, Property, and Litigation. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 16, 1862. 4m.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, office one door west of Brother’s drug and book store, Chambersburg street, Anthony and Souter’s rock, Patents and Passions, Bouey, Lund-Watson, Book-suspender Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C. & Co. and all claims in England, London, Liverpool, Scotland, and Dublin, and highest prices given. Also engaged in collecting debts in Iowa, Illinois, and other western States. *“Apply to him personally or by letter.”*

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1862.

Adams County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Incorporated March 18, 1851.

President—John S. K. Bell.

Secretary—A. M. Gentry.

Treasurer—David McConaughy.

Executive Committee—Robert McCarty, Jacob New, Andrew McConaughy,

George McCarty, George Scaple, D. A. Buehler, R. McConaughy, John Kinz, A. Bryant, D. McConaughy, S. H. Bassell, J. G. H. H. Smith, Daniel W. G. Pennington, Wm. B. Wilson, A. H. Pease, Wm. B. McConaughy, John W. G. McConaughy, John Pennington, Abel T. White, John Connelly, Abel Miller, F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Buehler.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all loss and expenses, *without compensation, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury.* The Company can now afford no Agent, and business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Co. on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 P. M.

Sept. 27, 1862.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such contemplation the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,

March 12, 1862. Keeper of the Cemetery.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER’S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 56 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by D. H. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Drugs, Soaps, balsams, Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for H. L. Miller’s Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture.

January 3, 1862. 4m.

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand “on the Hill” in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups, &c. of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c. Earthware, of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, GOURD & FEED of all kinds; of which he means to sell for so low the lowest price produced, having exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that by strict attention and a honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.

Feb. 23, 1862. 4m.

TERRELL’S NEW SPICES, a large lot just received from the city, in prime order, at KALBFEISCH’S.

IF YOU WANT GOOD ALLE, PORTER Brown Stout, Scotch Ale, and Wines, call at the Diamond, North-east corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 7, 1862.

The Great Discovery



OUR FLAG!

R. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GUTTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1863.

DAMAGES TO THE BORDER COUNTRIES.

We never believed that the Abolitionists were sincere in their advocacy of the payment of damages to the people of the border counties for losses sustained by rebel raids and invasions. In this view we had confirmation by the action of that party in the Legislature last winter when the bill to pay the Stuart raid claims by the State, (the State to settle the same with the National Government,) was under consideration. Instead of giving us a fair and square measure on the subject, a bill calculated only to delay payment was passed.

But additional proof of this insincerity was furnished in the House on Wednesday week. On the Monday previous, Mr. Sharpe introduced a supplement to the act of 22d April, 1862, providing for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from losses by the rebel invasion in June last, and moved that the bill and the whole subject be referred to a select committee of five. On Wednesday, however, the following preambles and resolution were offered by Mr. Kelley, Ab., of Washington:

Whereas, There is reason to believe that the rebel invasions of Pennsylvania were, in a great measure, brought about through the connivance and by the encouragement of disloyal persons in our own State;

And whereas, Claims for damages done during these invasions are now being presented to this Legislature; therefore,

Resolved, That the select committee to whom are referred all matters in relation to claims arising out of alleged losses from the rebel raids of 1862 and 1863, be instructed to report as part of their bill—if they report a bill—a clause requiring the parties presenting claims to furnish positive proofs of their loyalty.

The first preamble contains an imputation upon the loyalty of the citizens of the border counties at once so foul and false that it must challenge the invincible reputation of all our people, of whatever political party. We scoundrelly hurl back the charge that "the rebel invasions of Pennsylvania were brought about through the connivance and by the encouragement of disloyal persons in our own State." As Mr. Sharpe well observed in his eloquent defense of the people of Franklin county: "It is contrary to the instincts of human nature, it is opposed to all human reason, to suppose that any man would make such a fool of himself as to invite into the peaceful home where he lived a band of vandals, who would lay waste and destroy not only his own property, but the property of all his neighbors."

But the resolution provides that parties presenting claims must "furnish positive proof of their loyalty." How is this "positive proof" to be obtained? Is a test oath to be administered? Must everybody take the oath? Mr. Lincoln has prescribed for the rebels—swear to support the confiscation act, the emancipation proclamation, or any other unconstitutional proclamation of the President, in his infinite wisdom, may see fit to issue? This oath is now the great test of "loyalty" in the eyes of the party in power. They stigmatize the whole Democratic party as "disloyal," and as a matter of course every Democrat who presents his claim for damages must take this oath, or present other "positive proof" of his "loyalty." In the good old times that have gone by, every man was presumed innocent until he was proved guilty; but under the new regime the citizens of the border counties are all to be considered guilty of treason, unless they purge themselves of the charge by "positive proof," before a partisan commission. And what justice can be expected from such a commission as this, with full authority to decide upon the "loyalty" or "disloyalty" of their fellow citizens? Truly these are strange and startling times in which we live!

The object of this resolution is two-fold: First, to give some coloring to the charge of disloyalty which has been for the last three years made indiscriminately against the whole Democratic party; and secondly, indirectly to kill the bill.

In the language of the Chambersburg *Spirit*, "it is high time that this malignant partisan malvolence had run itself out." The Democratic party has borne these insults and imputations until forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue."

The subject was again discussed on Thursday, but the House adjourned without coming to a vote.

Gen. Fremont a Candidate.—A Washington *Letter* says: There is real consternation among the Lincolnes at the announcement by General Fremont's friends that the latter will certainly run if "Old Abe" is nominated. They feel very bitter toward the President for his conduct to the Pathfinder. The latter avows his determination to help elect a Democrat rather than see "Old Abe" occupy the White House for a second term.

The Supreme Court of the United States has refused an application for a writ of *certiorari* in Vallandigham's case, on the ground that they have no authority to review the mode proposed, the proceedings of a military commission.

Another National Cemetery.—The work on the soldiers' cemetery at Chattanooga is going rapidly forward. The ground has been laid out, cleared of brush, trees and stumps, and the work of ornamenting it has commenced.

An Appalling Fact.—General Mende, in his speech at Philadelphia, stated as a statistical fact, that since March, 1861, when the army of the Potomac left its lines in front of Washington, not less than one hundred thousand men have been killed and wounded.

WORDS OF CHEER.

With the whole power of the Administration arrayed against us, with the money in the treasury made to flow like water, the Democratic party will have a gigantic task in the next Presidential election. And yet, if we do not carry that election, we will almost deserve to fail, for never has there been an Administration so corrupt as the present one, or the corruptions and iniquities of which could be so easily exposed.

The above is from the *Chicago Times*, and we copy it to adopt it. Success is within the grasp of the Democratic party. If they do not obtain it, it will be their own fault. A clear, distinct enunciation of the Constitutional principles of their party, and a courage that will not shrink from their maintenance before the people, through the press, and at the ballot box, will assure us a glorious victory in November. Courage, friends. The reign of bloodshed, of corruption, of despotism, is drawing to close.

Mr. Forney's Press:—It is too late to attempt to stand upon a vague sentiment of abstract Unionism.

We decidedly disapprove of a timorous policy in the coming Presidential election, or any attempt to deny that Unionism and Abolitionism are one inseparable issue.

But would we change the Presidential issue from that of *Union* to that of *Abolition* by adopting such an amendment as Mr. Sumner has proposed? No. We have already endeavored to show that Union and Abolition are identical. More than this is not the Union party known throughout the world to be thoroughly abolitionist?

We are glad of this revelation, says the *Age*. We do not believe that all the base influences of this war have as yet led the off to making such doctrine acceptable to the people; and we accept the issue thus tendered to the Democratic party, without fear of the result. It was only by pretending that what is now avowed to be true, was false, that the Republicans ever gained any foothold in the State of Pennsylvania. Now, when there can be no mistake as to the Union party known throughout the world to be thoroughly abolitionist?

Mr. Forney's Press:—It is the *Washington Post*, in another article, on its attention to the monstrous increase in the number of office-holders, civil and military, since the outbreak of the rebellion, and as:

"Are the people willing to trust this terrible power again into the hands of a single man? To hold it in in power that old Cabinet clique of Bates, Blair and Seward? The greatest enemy of the people is always incompetence. In time of danger, incompetence is even synonymous with crime and treachery against the people. And in such times as the present are the people to give a free pass for another term of ten years to a demagogue of similes, so that they may demonstrate their incompetence once more in the eyes of the world?"

SHALL THERE BE NO APPEAL?

The country will acknowledge its obligation to the Hon. Myer Strese, the ever-watchful and faithful Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, for the following necessary and well-timed amendment to the Enrollment bill and his remarks thereon. Of course the radical destructions of the House treated the proposition with derision, and rejected it by a party vote. What else could be expected? We quote from the *Daily Globe*:

Mr. STROUSE. I offer the following amendment:

Add to section twenty-one:

And any person claiming exemption for any cause, and believing himself aggrieved by the decision of the board of enrollment, may within ten days after such decision, appeal to the circuit court of the United States for the district in which the appeal was drafted; and the board of enrollment shall certify the proceedings to said court, where a speedy examination shall be had, and the defendant of said court shall be final and conclusive.

I offer this amendment, Mr. Chairman, with little prospect of its adoption, but with a faint hope that some plan may be developed which may enable the unfortunate victim of the illegal and unjust decision of a district provost-marshal to apply to some tribunal for redress, and have justice done.

As the law now stands, and is contemplated by this bill, every man, however much entitled to exemption from draft under the provisions of the act of Congress, is subject to the caprice, malice, ignorance, or perversity of a party tyrant, clothed with full authority, known as a deputy provost-marshal, and from whose decision there lies no appeal. Some appellate jurisdiction is imperatively demanded for the protection of our people. Many outrages have been committed in this matter of illegal holding to military service of parties by partial, dishonest, and corrupt improvised "captains and provost marshals" of the different congressional districts. If the majority of this House has not entirely ignored the rights of the white man, then I beg to have to say with all due deference to the superior or claims of the negro—live and free, citizens of African race—that a passing thought may be bestowed on the poor and now subordinate white man, who, in the present war for "universal emancipation," is likely to change place with the negro and become himself the slave.

EQUALITY OF WHITES AND BLACKS.

Summer's resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to consider the expediency of enacting a bill granting equal privileges to white and colored citizens, was adopted by a vote of 30 to 10.

During the discussion Senator Hendon, of Indiana, expressed his belief that social

and political equality with the blacks was to be forced upon the whites by the party in power.

E. A. Brooklyn Shepherd:—The Brooklyn shepherd has come to grief for standing one of his most attractive and popular of his flock, the beloved music, and in various ways exhibited that forgetfulness of morality which, alas! is becoming too frequent with "loyal" exponents of the gospel in some parts of New York, and, in fact, in many places in this wicked, sinful world. His organist, also a lady, prefers against this "loyal" pastor a series of charges too painful to enumerate, while he accuses her of conduct unbecoming a female of pure inclinations. For the rest a wise mystery envelopes the affair, but depraved minds are shocked by the gleeful and impudent way in which the "loyal" exponents of the gospel in some parts of New York, and, in fact, in many places in this wicked, sinful world. His organist, also a lady, prefers against this "loyal" pastor a series of charges too painful to enumerate, while he accuses her of conduct unbecoming a female of pure inclinations. 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THE MARKETS.

GUTTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour.	62 to 65
White Wheat.	140 to 150
Red Wheat.	135 to 145
Corn.	90
Tye.	120
Oats.	75
Buckwheat.	75
Clover Seed.	80 to 85
Timothy Seed.	190 to 250
Flax Seed.	200 to 240
Plants of Paris.	1200
Flax ground, per bag.	60

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour.	65 to 70
Wheat.	130 to 200
Rye.	40 to 45
Com.	120 to 135
Oats.	70 to 90

Clover Seed.

Timothy Seed.

Beef Cattle, per head.

Hogs, per hundred.

Hay.

Whiskey.

Guano, Peruvian, per ton.

Noah Walker & Co.

CLOTHIERS,

WASHINGTON BUILDING,

165 and 167 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE,

keep constantly on hand a large and well as-

sorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate

prices.

They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made or made to measure, to any part of the country.

They keep also an extensive stock of FURN-

ISHING GOODS, embracing every article of

Gentlemen's Under-wear. Also, MILITARY

CLOTHS and every variety of Military Unif-

mages, as well as an assorted stock of READY

MADE MILITARY GOODS.

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1864.

1864. Paper Hangings. 4681

HOWELL & BOURKE, MANUFACTURERS OF

WALL PAPERS AND

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS.

Corn, 4th & Market Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

N. 16. A fine stock of LINEN SHADES

constantly on hand. [Feb. 22, '64.]

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY, the 14th day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Menallen township, Adams county, one mile east of Arendtsville, the following valuable personal property, viz:

1 FIRST-CLASS MULES, 1 Horse, 4 Cows, 1 Bull, 2 Heifers, 1 new Head-road-train Four-horse Wagon, 1 Four-horse Narrow-train Wagon, nearly new, Spring Wagon, Carriage, York Grain Drill, Spring-tooth Hay Rake, Threshing Machine, Winnowing Mill, 1 Shingle Press, 2 sets Double Harness, 6 Cobs, 6 Milch Cows, 2 sets of Cart Horses, Sledges, Double-tree, Spreader, Fifth Chain, Log Chain, Hail and Up Chains, Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, Forks, Bakes, Mattocks, Shovels, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

Feb. 22, '64. to

PETER THOMAS.

M. B. Miller, Auctioneer.

Feb. 18, 1864. ts*

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ALEXANDER COBEAN,

John Culp, C.

